

OCCURRENCE OF THE HUDSONIAN GODWIT IN
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.²

A period of heavy rain in August, 1933, ended on the 23rd or 24th of the month with flood conditions along the Potomac and numerous pools of standing water on the golf course of East Potomac Park, which for a number of days afforded a suitable habitat for migrating shorebirds. Mention of some of the unusual forms present was made, on authority of the present writer, by H. C. Oberholser in "The Season," [Washington (D. C.) Region], *Bird-lore*, vol. 35, no. 6, November-December, 1933, p. 328. Also observed but not reported, in the expectation that a note would appear elsewhere, was a species which is otherwise unrecorded as a member of the local avifauna.

This was an example of *Limosa haemastica*, the Hudsonian godwit, wearing almost full nuptial dress, first seen by me August 27th among the smaller species. Telephone calls to a number of members of the Audubon Society of the District of Columbia made it possible for a dozen or more interested people (including, among others now forgotten, Mrs. L. D. Miner and W. Howard Ball) to view the bird at the same spot under ideal conditions on the morning of the 28th. While still under observation and without obvious cause, it rose and disappeared into the sky in the direction of the Army War College.

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TWO PREOCCUPIED NAMES OF ORIENTAL BIRDS.³

The Chinese race of the scarlet-backed flower-pecker, *Dicaeum cruentatum*, has, even by quite recent authors, been called *D. cr. coccineum*, with reference to *Certhia (coccinea)* Scopoli, *Delic. Flor. Faun. Insubr.*, pt. 2, 1786, p. 91 (China, *ex* Sonnerat).

This name cannot be employed since it is preoccupied by [*Certhia*] *Coccinea* J. F. Blumenbach, *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 2nd ed., 1782 p. 190, and also by *Certhia Coccinea* G. Forster, *Göttinger Mag. Wissenschaft.*, vol. 1, pt. 6, 1780 or 1781, p. 347, each of which equals *Vestiaria coccinea* (G. Forster) of the Hawaiian Islands.

The name next available seems to be [*Certhia*] *erythronotos* Latham, *Index Ornithologicus*, vol. 1, 1790, p. 290 (China, *ex* Sonnerat).

For *Tribura luteoventris saturatus* [*sic*] Ticehurst, *Ibis*, 1941, p. 318

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(Thayetmyo-Minbu border, 5,000 feet, Southern Chin Hills, Burma), not *Tribura thoracica saturata* Yen, Ornith. Monatsber., 1933, p. 16 (Yao-shan, Kwangsi), I propose

***Bradypterus luteoventris ticehursti*, nom. nov.**

Delacour has noted (Ibis, 1943, p. 35) that Ticehurst's name cannot be used but, doubting the validity of the form, has neglected to re-name it. A single winter specimen from the mountains of northern Siam, however, is distinct from both *luteoventris* and *russulus* and agrees perfectly with Ticehurst's description of this putative race.

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**HOYT'S HORNED LARK ON THE EASTERN SHORE,
MARYLAND.⁴**

An adult male of *Eremophila (Chionophilos) alpestris hoyti* was collected at Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, February 4, 1918, by Ralph W. Jackson, who presented it to the United States National Museum in 1920, together with an example of *Eremophila a. alpestris* of the same place and date. The former is now registered as U. S. N. M. no. 256939. The specimen has at some time been identified and initialed by H. C. Oberholser but seems never to have been noticed in print. The race is not otherwise recorded from Maryland and has apparently not previously been found farther south than central Ohio and Long Island.

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THE EUROPEAN WIDGEON NEAR WASHINGTON.

In the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington for March 25, 1929, May T. Cooke, in her paper "Birds of the Washington, D. C. region," lists three records for *Mareca penelope* from the Washington, D. C. area. To these I would add a fourth, which, while, not coming precisely within the generally accepted confines, is yet near enough (forty miles distant) I believe to be recorded.

It is an immature male just coming into its full plumage. It was taken by myself on Nanjemoy Creek, Charles Co., Maryland, November 3, 1941.

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